JS-6 1 2 3 4 5 cc: order, docket, remand letter to Los Angeles County Superior Court, West District, Santa Monica, No. 12U 00796 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 SELENE RMOF II REO ACQUISITION II LLC, Case No. 2:12-cv-05820-ODW (JEMx) 11 ORDER REMANDING CASE TO LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT 12 Plaintiff, 13 NOVELLA S. FIELDS LAMPKINS and 14 DOES 1–6, Inclusive, 15 Defendants. 16 17 The Court is in receipt of Defendant Novella S. Fields Lampkins's Notice of 18 Removal. Having carefully considered the papers filed in conjunction with 19 Defendant's Notice, the Court determines that it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over 20 this case. Accordingly, the case is hereby **REMANDED** to Los Angeles Superior 21 Court. 22 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter 23 jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. See, e.g., 24 Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A suit filed in 25 state court may be removed to federal court if the federal court would have had 26 original jurisdiction over the suit. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). A removed action must be 27 remanded to state court if the federal court lacks subject matter jurisdiction.

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U.S.C. § 1447(c).

The party seeking removal bears the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction. *Durham v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 445 F.3d 1247, 1252 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)). "The presence or absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the 'well-pleaded complaint rule,' which provides that federal jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff's properly pleaded complaint." *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). While a plaintiff may therefore avoid federal jurisdiction by relying exclusively on federal law, "[i]t is settled law that a case may not be removed to federal court on the basis of a federal defense." *Hunter v. Phillip Morris USA*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1042–43 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 10 (1983) (an actual or anticipated federal defense is not sufficient to confer jurisdiction).

A case removed from state court should be remanded if it appears that it was removed improvidently. 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). Because the "removal statutes are strictly construed against removal," doubts about removal must be resolved in favor of remand. *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 1979); *see also Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) ("Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.").

To the extent Defendant contends this Court has jurisdiction over this case pursuant to § 1331, "because this is an unlawful detainer action, a federal question does not present itself." *Aurora Loan Servs. v. De La Rosa*, No. 11-912, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69217, at *3 (C.D. Cal. June 27, 2011); *see also IndyMac Fed. Bank, F.S.B. v. Ocampo*, No. 09-2337, 2010 WL 234828, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 2010) (sua sponte remanding an action to state court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction where plaintiff's complaint contained only an unlawful detainer claim); *Galileo Fi. v. Miin Sun Park*, No. 09-1660, 2009 WL 3157411, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2009) ("Here, the complaint only asserts a claim for unlawful detainer, a cause of action that is purely a matter of state law. Thus, from the face of the complaint, it is clear that no

basis for federal question jurisdiction exists."). Additionally, the Complaint does not allege any other federal question, and any federal defense Defendant raises is irrelevant with regard to jurisdiction. Therefore, the Court does not have jurisdiction over this case under § 1331.

Defendant also contends that this Court has diversity jurisdiction over this case pursuant to § 1332. Diversity jurisdiction does not exist in this matter.

For a federal court to exercise diversity jurisdiction, there must be "complete" diversity between the parties, and the amount in controversy must exceed \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Under the "legal certainty" standard, a federal court lacks subject matter jurisdiction under § 1332 where "upon the face of the complaint, it is obvious that the suit cannot involve the necessary amount." *Geographic Expeditions, Inc. v. Estate of Lhotka ex rel. Lhotka*, 599 F.3d 1102, 1106 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *St. Paul Mercury Indemnity Co. v. Red Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283, 292 (1938)). "In actions seeking declaratory or injunctive relief, it is well established that the amount in controversy is measured by the value of the object of the litigation." *Cohn v. Petsmart, Inc.*, 281 F.3d 837, 840 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Hunt v. Wash. State Apple Adver. Comm'n*, 432 U.S. 333, 347 (1977)).

Here, Defendant's removal papers allege that the amount in controversy "because Plaintiff Trust and the Defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000, exclusive of interests [sic] and costs." (Notice of Removal 2.) However, the object of this unlawful detainer action is the fair rental value of the premises Defendant now owes Plaintiff—\$50.00 per day—for remaining in a home that no longer belongs to him from January 24, 2012, through entry of judgment. (Compl. ¶ 10.) Indeed, the face of Plaintiff's Complaint indicates that Plaintiff does not demand an amount in excess of \$10,000.00. Therefore, the amount in controversy in this case does not exceed \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

For the reasons discussed above, the Court REMANDS this case to the Los Angeles County Superior Court. IT IS SO ORDERED. July 11, 2012 HON. OTIS D. WRIGHT, II UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE